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Will practice in all the United States Courts and in the Indian Territory.

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Will practice in all the U. S. courts in the Indian Territory, the circuit court of appeal at St. Louis and the supreme court of the United States. Formerly years' experience.

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Office in new Halsey Building, VINITA, I. T.  
Represent a full, attorneys-at-law, Rooms 6 & 8 bank bldg. CLAREMOK, I. T.

Practice in United States and Cherokee Courts.

**Legal Blanks,**

The following kinds of approved form, on sale at

**THE CHIEFTAIN**

Office, or sent by mail at prices named:

Chattel mortgage per doz. . . . . 1.00  
Laborer's receipt . . . . . 1.00  
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**People's Meat Market.**

—EAST OF TRACK—

**J. H. BAILEY, Proprietor.**

Fresh and Salt Meats, Sausage, Poultry, Lard and Everything to Tempt the Appetite.

**WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE**  
gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Indian Territory. Monthly \$50.00 and expenses. Position steady. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. B, Chicago. feb 23 '97

**LADIES' FRIEND,**

Dr. Putnam's Regulator. Write for particulars, including two 5-cent stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address: WESTERN AGENCY, 10726 Lock box 3, Brockton Falls, Kan.

**ONE LOCAL NEWSPAPER**  
—IS ENOUGH—  
Provided it prints  
**The Indian**  
Chieftain

ALL THE NEWS.  
IN ANY HOME.  
All of the News.  
Best advertising medium.

Leads and others follow.

My success is owing to liberality in advertising.—Robert Bonner.

One minute cough cure cures quickly. That's what you want. P. Shanahan.

W. T. Williams, of Boughton, Ark., says: "Have suffered for years with constipation and indigestion, and one bottle of Beggs' Little Giant pills has cured me. People's drug store."

The road to fortune is through printer's ink.—P. T. Barnum.

Miss Allie Hughes, Norfolk, Va., was frightfully burned on the face and neck. Pain was instantly relieved by DeWitt's witch hazel salve, which healed the injury without leaving a scar. It is the famous little remedy. P. Shanahan.

Keeping everlastingly at it brings success.—N. W. Ayer & Son.

Prosperity comes quickest to the man whose liver is in good condition. DeWitt's little early risers are famous little pills for constipation, biliousness, indigestion and all stomach and liver troubles. P. Shanahan.

Success depends upon a liberal patronage of printing offices.—J. J. Astor.

P. G. Essex, the leading attorney of Golden City, Mo., writes: "Have been troubled for years with blind, itching and bleeding piles, and one box of Beggs' German Salve cured me entirely. People's drug store."

Frequent and constant advertising brought me all I own.—A. T. Stewart.

Mrs. M. R. Ford, Ruddell's, Ill., suffered for eight years from dyspepsia and chronic constipation and was finally cured by using DeWitt's little early risers, the famous little pills for all stomach and liver troubles. P. Shanahan.

Constant and persistent advertising is a sure prelude to wealth.—Girard.

J. H. Gregg, of Dundee, Kas., writes: "My little daughter has been troubled with croup ever since she was three months old. I never found anything to relieve her until I tried Beggs' cherry cough syrup, and that has cured her entirely. I think it is the best cough syrup on the market. People's drug store."

Advertising is like learning—"A little is a dangerous thing."—P. T. Barnum.

Mrs. Mary Bird, of Harrisburg, Pa., says: "My child is worth millions to me; yet I would have lost her by croup had I not invested in fifty-five cents in a bottle of one minute cough cure." It cures croup, croup, and all throat and lung troubles.

Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery—the grand propelling power.—Macaulay.

**Bucklen's Arnica Salve**  
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. W. Peterson, druggist.

Who can measure the influence of a

**Mother's Friend**  
It lasts through all ages and enters the confines of eternity. With what care, therefore, should the great effort be made to make her life happy.

**Mother's Friend**  
makes child-birth easy, assists nature, and restores the mother to her former strength after than before confinement, and robs the trying hour of its terror. No mother can afford to neglect its use.

Or druggists at \$1.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Write for book containing valuable information for all Mothers, mailed free. The Bradford-Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**MONTHLY SUFFERING.**

Thousands of women are troubled at monthly intervals with pains in the head, back, breasts, shoulders, hips and limbs. But they need not suffer.

These pains are symptoms of dangerous derangements that can be corrected. The menstrual function should operate painlessly.

**Wine of Cardui**  
makes menstruation painless, and regular. It puts the delicate menstrual organs in condition to do their work properly. And that stops all this pain. Why will any woman postpone her month after month when Wine of Cardui will relieve her? It costs \$1.00 at the drug store. Why don't you get a bottle today?

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Friend," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**Mrs. ROSENA LEWIS**  
of Okemah, Okla., writes: "I was troubled at monthly intervals with terrible pains in my head and back, but have been entirely relieved by Wine of Cardui."

Mrs. James Dickerson solicits your dressingman. First door south of Masonic hall, east of track.

# WHY OLD-TIME BOATS FOUNDER

Many Vessels Have Gone Down Because of the Want of a Canal.

Government work in deepening the channels between the great lakes is providing the indirect cause this fall of heavy loss among vessels which were built when the lakes were not so deep. Since boats drawing 15 feet and over may go from one of the upper lakes to the other, the temptation to overload the old-timers is in many instances too strong to be resisted. They now more tons are put on each trip until at last their decks are nearly awash in smooth water. Caught out in a gale it is only luck that gets them safely through.

Many years ago, when the limit of draught in the inland canal was 12 feet, large numbers of schooners were built for that trade, and became known as "canal schooners." Then the Canadian government added two feet to the draught in the Welland canal, and the boats had to be much to their cargo. Perfectly seaworthy when drawing 12 feet, these boats became floating coffins when loaded down to 14 feet. Over a score of them foundered and sank in the last season, and probably half the canal schooners were lost through overloading.

The same experience seems likely to befall many of the vessels which were built when the waterways were not as deep as they are now. The regular trains of these boats, starting from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, will be sold at about one fare the round trip, and will be good for return within twenty-one days from date of sale. Tickets will allow stop over at different points on the southbound trip. If your local ticket agent can not give you rates for these excursions, write C. P. Amore, General Passenger Agent, Louisville, Ky. dec 18 '96

# MAKING DYNAMITE.

Work Is Safer at the Ardeer Works Than in Most Cotton Mills.

The great dynamite factory at Ardeer, Scotland, better known as the Noble Nitroglycerin works, is described by Mr. H. J. W. Dam, one of the few individuals in the world who have been permitted to penetrate the mysteries of this wonderful place.

From the top of one of the nitroglycerin "hills," the factory looks like an enormous and eccentric landscape garden. In every direction rise green embankments, square, conical or diamond-shaped, from 14 to 70 feet in height and covered with long, rank grass. Many of them are covered with corrugated iron and look like high fences.

From the top of each mound peeps the red canvas roof of a white wooden house—a house within a hill—which is from one to four stories high. Every explosive structure is surrounded by artificial banks, so that in the event of an accident all the others will be protected from concussion or flying fragments.

There are three nitroglycerin "hills," and on the one before you the nitrate houses, two in number, in which the nitroglycerin is made, stand out in clear relief at the top. They are frail wooden cabins, which were expected by Mr. Noble when he built them to last six months, but which have not yet been blown to pieces after 25 years of constant use.

Tunnels through the banks open everywhere. Tramways and lines of pipes on trestles cross each other in every direction. This is the "danger area," the wide expanse in which the explosives are made and moved about. It is surrounded in an irregular semicircle by 14 large groups of structures, from which rise 14 high chimneys. There are 400 separate structures, now occupying 400 acres out of the 600 owned by the company.

Girls are employed in various parts of the process—200 of them at Ardeer. It will be news to most people that there is a comparatively safe industry, in fact, Ardeer is declared to be one of the safest of factories.

In the whole period of its existence, about 25 years, the entire loss of life by accidents has been only 21. This, compared with the number of people employed, is lower than the death rate in any cotton mill, woolen mill, foundry, boiler shop, ship yard or other large manufactory.

Every person entering the grounds at Ardeer is searched. The girls, who are permitted to wear pins, hairpins, shoe buttons or metal pins in their shoes, or carry knitting, crochet or other needles. The girls are searched twice a day by the three men who have them in charge—McClure's Magazine.

# CAMPING IN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

Winter Quarters of the Eighth Infantry in the Arctic Circle.

A letter from one of the Eighth Infantry officers, detailed by the war department to investigate the affairs of the Upper Yukon country, in Alaska, dated at Fort Yukon, September 13, says:

"We arrived here about six o'clock yesterday evening, two weeks from St. Michael, and it looks as though we would not get any further till the river freezes, when we may proceed. The city, about 90 miles up, by dog teams. The river widens here to several miles, flowing over many small channels over what are known as the Yukon Flats. There is a bar just above over which the water is said to be not over two feet deep. Our captain has been trying all morning to find a channel, but so far without success. We will probably put off our supplies here and make it headquarters for the winter. It is a few miles within the arctic circle, unsheltered, and said to be the coldest place on the river. There is wood, however, and with food people can get along. Besides our boat, there are three or four others on the river, which were expected to get through with supplies for the winter. They will probably all have to discharge here. That means a very serious condition, indeed, at Dawson; in fact, nothing less than starvation, unless the people get over or relief gets in to them. Small boats are already coming down the river with parties of two or three, and others are expected. The worst feature of the situation is that the people who are pushing into the country won't believe the bare facts before them, and insist on going on if possible. A large number of those coming in now are not miners, but expect in some way to get a part of the money the miners may have. We have doctors, lawyers, state senators, thieves, cut-throats and political rascals. This is probably the last mail we will get out during the winter. There is a contract let for carrying it over the pass, but there seems to be much doubt of the success of it. They didn't know here who was elected president until last June."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mrs. James Dickerson solicits your dressingman. First door south of Masonic hall, east of track.

# THE MYSTERY OF SMELL.

Problems That Await the Student Attending the Scientific West.

One subject which in this scientific age has not been made the subject of thorough scientific investigation is the sense of smell. Our knowledge of the sense of smell is so vague and so uncertain that it is almost impossible to say what it is. It is 50 years ago, although we have learned so much about light, heat, and sound. The old imperfect classification of smells into "pungent, saline, and saccharine" still remains. Indeed, about all that most of us know is that some smells are agreeable and some decidedly the reverse. There is no standard of smell, no unit odor established as a base of comparison. We do not know when one smell is twice as strong as another. As a famous chemist said: "Quantitative analysis has not yet been applied to the skunk."

A writer in the Independent says that on an examination of several thousand flowers he found that there was a connection between color and perfume. He finds that of white flowers 14 per cent. gave out agreeable odors; of gray ones, 11 per cent.; of red, a little over eight per cent.; of yellow, a little over five per cent.; of blue, four per cent., and of green, only two per cent. But, further, yellow flowers contain the largest number with a disagreeable odor and the white the next largest. But this analysis is not by the fact that a perfume is agreeable to one person may be sickening to another. There is no aesthetic standard of smells, and there are but few which all declare to be delightful. An English manufacturer of perfumes asserts that he is unable to combine odors so as to produce a certain effect and talks of a perfume scale, but this seems rather commercial than scientific. If he could really produce an odor which everybody would recognize, by the common sense of the perfume scale, the foundation of a science of smell would be laid.

One remarkable thing about odor is that the emission of it does not appreciably diminish the mass of the body from which it comes. A grain of musk may fill a room with odor for years and weigh as much at the end of the time as it did at the beginning. Its weight must have been diminished, for it is impossible to believe that an effect on our organs of sense can be produced without an impact of material particles from a source of energy, but the amount of matter dissipated is infinitesimal in the case of an odoriferous body.

The sense of smell is apparently universal, but stronger in animals than in man. The lowest orders smell with their mouths, insects smell with their hairs, fishes smell in water, and the acuteness of the power of smelling in dogs and in savages is well known. Humboldt says that the Peruvian Indians could tell in the darkest night whether a person approaching was a European, a negro, or an American Indian. In the case of the dog, the sense of smell is so acute that it is almost impossible to power of analyzing odors is sometimes abnormally developed.

The Scotch boy, James Mitchell, a blind deaf mute, could distinguish the individual scents of the people who were near him. John Mossman, a deaf mute of Parkersburg, W. Va., was able to locate oil wells with the certainty that a seer finds partridges. His nose brought him a fortune of \$500,000 as fees for professional service (it is strange that no one has trained a dog to point petroleum). Possibly a nugget of gold in the frozen soil of Alaska, as pigs find truffles in Perigord, for metals have a distinct smell. It is probable that everything gives off a characteristic effluvia, though our sense is not delicate enough to detect the most subtle ones. Some gases, like hydrogen, have no odors, but the acetic has a very perceptible one. It is a general idea that a body must possess a molecular weight 15 times as great as that of hydrogen before it can affect the olfactory nerves of human beings, but even that is not true. The sense of smell is so acute that it is almost impossible to confound taste and smell, and it is said that on one can distinguish an onion from an apple by taste alone.

Some odors cling to the surface of things, as the odor of game, which clings to the hunter's clothes, and others are rapidly diffused through the air. Why is this? No one knows. One of the most singular things about the sense of smell is that it is not subject to illusions. Right away he knows what he is smelling. He can smell things which are not before him; he may hear a roaring in his ears when there is no sound, but it is said that even the insane are not subject to olfactory delusions. There are no ghosts, for the acetic has a very perceptible one. It is a general idea that a body must possess a molecular weight 15 times as great as that of hydrogen before it can affect the olfactory nerves of human beings, but even that is not true. The sense of smell is so acute that it is almost impossible to confound taste and smell, and it is said that on one can distinguish an onion from an apple by taste alone.

The scientific men ought at least to "make a bluff" at some of these problems. As it is, here is an original sense or power of perception of the utmost refinement, older, probably, than the sense of sight, a power for the exercise of which we use a complicated mechanical and nervous mechanism, the nature and modus operandi of which is as much a matter of conjecture as were those of the senses of sight and smell 1,000 years ago. Evidently science has not discovered everything yet.—Hartford Courant.

# THE HAIR UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

Placed under a powerful microscope, the hair shows a surface covered with strong, coarse, jagged teeth, and more strongly resembles a comb, rough and ready to catch anything that comes in its way. It is a human hair can tell in a moment whether the locks offered them have been cut or combed off. They do this by rubbing the hairs through their fingers. If the hair has been cut, the teeth of the comb are not misplaced. It has been pulled or combed off and put together regardless of the direction in which it grew one portion to the left, the other to the right and the jagged edges engage upon each other and pull in opposite directions. The philosophy of this is demonstrated by drawing a hair first one way, then the other, and the teeth of the comb slip toward the point, while considerable resistance is felt when the fingers are drawn from the point toward the end next the head.—N. Y. Ledger.

# THE REASON.

Smith—You say you are not obstinate, but why do you always insist on having your own way?

Jones—Because it's always better than other people's.—Truth.

# DO YOU SUFFER FROM PILES?

If you only know what thousands of people have learned you would suffer no longer. Surgery has been the only medical help for hemorrhoids (protruding piles) and that often fails. The discovery that the common buckeye is a specific for these troubles, makes it easy to do what operations have frequently failed to do. Tabler's buckeye pile ointment positively cures every form of piles, itching, burning, itching and protruding. The remedy that has cured thousands will not fail in your case. Price, in bottles, 50 cents; in tubes, 75 cents. Sold by P. Shanahan.

# A BANDIT OF MANY PRAYERS.

Never Killed Without Worship, and a Priest's Prayer Book.

Giovanni Tolu, a bandit, who for 30 years was the terror of Sardinia, died a few months ago, after having related the story of his life to a lawyer, with the request that it be published for his purpose.

"To warn the unfortunates of my class and to teach the officials how to proceed, if they would better the condition of the poor and unlucky."

According to his autobiography Tolu was the most pious man that ever cut a throat or stole a purse. He began his career of crime by trying to kill a priest who prevented his marriage with the girl of his heart. Nevertheless, in his subsequent life, he had a worshipful regard for the cloth. He confessed, he attended mass, he even prayed in the presence of his dead victims.

"Before I took the life of a traitor or a rich oppressor of the poor," he explains in his book, "I always besought the Virgin and the saints to advise and comfort me. On the day when I resolved to kill Salvatore Moro I sought the aid of Heaven. On my way to him I called without ceasing on the mother of God to enlighten me and advise me whether my comrade really deserved to die. I also commended my soul to God's care, in case I should go under in the combat. When I had shot Moro dead, I loaded my gun again, laid the stock on his body, and then offered up in fervid humility an 'Ave Maria' and a requiem for the departed soul."

"I killed the bodies but not the souls of my enemies, and I observed always the religious exercises which the circumstances required."

The bandit's favorite books were "Meditations on the Life of the Holy Virgin" and the Bible. "Although a bandit," he declares, "I never neglected any religious duties. Every day I said my morning and evening prayers. I prayed for the dead, went to church, and confessed many times every year. The abbot of Florinas was wont to lead me to church by the secret passage from his house. Outside the police were watching for me; inside I fulfilled my duties to God. I was alone with the priest."

Tolu had some queer ideas about a priest's proper discharge of his churchly duties. The priest who prayed more than three times at mass, he relates, invariably bewitched somebody. "Once in Florinas," goes his story, "I had a black dog of rheumatism, and I was convinced that I had been bewitched by a priest. I sought help from the Florinas priest, who was an excellent man. He put on his vestments, and with holy water and cross began to exorcise the evil. The pain ceased almost at once, and I had a few weeks of peace. Later I went to the curate of Ossi, who was supposed to be still more skilled in exorcism. He told me to kneel, and he sprinkled me with holy water. Then he prayed a long time. I went to bed three times. The third time the pain was worse than ever, and then he confessed to me that he had been bewitched by another priest, who was mightier than he. Finally I obtained relief from the abbot of Ossi, who for 40 days made me partake of blessed oil and blessed bread."

Perhaps the childlike faith was what made the Sardinian peasants regard Tolu with love and veneration. He was always helped and fed by them when he was hard pressed by soldiers or police. To him hundreds of them gladly paid a small annual sum as insurance against thieves, cutthroats and robbers. They had implicit confidence in his ability to protect them. At the same time they often refused to pay taxes, and were unwilling to ask the police or military to arrest those who plundered them.

He is 30 years of honest life. Tolu, despite his religious scruples, killed between 50 and 60 men, robbed hundreds and burned to the ground the buildings on nine great estates. He was ever at war with the authorities of the land, and in the last ten years of his career devoted himself exclusively to robbing and killing persons holding office or standing in the service of the police or military.—N. Y. Sun.

# GOLD-MINING IN SIBERIA.

Miners Use the Explosive Power of Frost in Work.

In mining for gold in Siberia the ground is kept clear of snow, so as to permit the cold to penetrate as deeply as possible, after which the surface is thawed by fires until a shallow layer of earth can be removed. The freezing is then allowed to proceed, and the thawing operations repeated, and this is continued as long as the cold weather lasts. In this way through the long Siberian winter open excavations are made to the gold-bearing rocks, the depths obtained being from 25 to 75 feet, according to the duration of the season.

Artificial cold for purposes of excavation was first used by Pottsch in 1883; by his well-known process of cold brine through a series of buried pipes the most difficult quicksand may be made hard enough to be excavated like rock. Among the important applications of the freezing process are noted the sinking of the shafts for the cylinders of the hydraulic elevator for the canal at Les Fontinettes, and the construction of a tunnel at Stockholm. The latter work was executed entirely by the introduction of cold air into the working chamber at the head of the tunnel, the cold preventing infiltration of water until the bottom lining was built, and the work of excavating and mining being carried on at temperatures ranging between zero and 25 degrees Fahrenheit.—Engineering Magazine.

# DID THE SPENDING.

Mrs. Smythe—Of course, I am worried. As a dutiful wife I can't help feeling so, for I am sure my husband is keeping something for me, and I am sure he is content until I know what it is.

Mrs. Smythe—My husband is keeping something for me, too, and I am worried because I know what it is.

"Indeed. What is it?"

"Money."—Up-to-Date.

# CULINARY ITEM.

A New York woman found her newly-born daughter in tears. Upon asking her what was the matter the distressed wife replied that the cook had left and that she herself would have to prepare her husband's dinner. "Well, I wouldn't cry about it. He may pull through, after all. It was the comforting reply of her mother.—N. Y. World.

# DO YOUR CHILD ON THIRDS?

It is the business of children to eat and grow. If you have a child that eats well but does not grow, or if its appetite is variable, you have cause to suspect worms. There are apt to be other symptoms. Face is pale, eyes are dull, sleep is broken, the child picks at its nose and is restless and fretful. Use White's cream vermifuge. Every worm will be destroyed and the child will be able to grow and develop as it should. Price, 25 cents. Sold by P. Shanahan.

Can't express her thanks, scrofula sores, terrible itching, entirely cured. Mrs. Emily Ford, Eldora Hardin Co., Iowa, writes: "I can't express my thanks for the box of Beggs' German Salve as it has entirely cured the terrible itching and burning, that was in my ankles caused by scrofula sores. People's drug store."

**THE MKT**  
MISSOURI KANSAS IOWA MINN  
THROUGH SERVICE  
—BETWEEN—  
**ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY**  
AND THE  
PRINCIPAL CITIES OF  
**TEXAS.**  
WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPERS  
—AND—  
**FREE RECLINING KATY CHAIR CARS**  
DINING STATIONS  
OPERATED BY THE COMPANY.  
SUPERIOR MEALS,  
—FIFTY CENTS.

**STOCK BRANDS**  
Not occupying more space than the first following will be inserted at \$5.00 per year. The verdict of men owning large or small herds is that it pays to advertise the brands.

**J. C. HOGAN,**  
Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.

**WM. LITTLE,**  
Vinita, I. T.

**SAM LEFORCE,**  
Vinita, I. T.

**J. O. HALL,**  
Vinita, Ind. Ter.

**WATT MAY'S**  
Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.

**D. L. DENNY,**  
Claremore, Ind. Ter.

**C. HAYDEN,**  
Claremore, Ind. Ter.

**JOHNSTONE & KEELER,**  
Parksville, I. T.

**W. H. NOBLES,**  
Eldora, Kan.

**R. R. TAYLOR,**  
Postoffice, Vinita, I. T.

**W. N. STEWART,**  
Southwest City, Mo.  
Brand is U S  
Aug. 1, '95.

**S. H. MAYES,**  
Pryor Creek, Ind. Ter.

**E. B. FRAYSER,**  
Vinita, I. T.

**ED. ADAIR,**  
Adair, Ind. Ter.

**ELI GRAVES,**  
Postoffice, Claremore, I. T.

**Brand, EC on both**  
Range on Pryor Creek, 7 miles north of Claremore, Ind. Ter. apr 15 '97